The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,549.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY. MAY 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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——— including postage	„ 38 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	May		June.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Nagapatam	3
„ Carwar	27	„ Madras	6
„ Narrakal	28	„ Coconada	8
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Visagapatam	9
„ Colombo	30	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Galle	31	„ Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	13

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

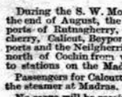
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bunjiw, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

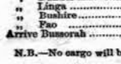
The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 28th May 1870, at noon.

Up.		May.	Down.		June.
Leave Bombay		28	Leave Bussorah		10
„ Kurrachee	June	1	„ Fao		17
„ Gundur		2	„ Bushire		21
„ Muscat		6	„ Lingah		25
„ Bunder Abbas		7	„ Bunder Abbas		25
„ Lingah		8	„ Muscat		27
„ Bushire		11	„ Gundur		30
„ Fao		12	„ Kurrachee	July	2
Arrive Bussorah		13	Arrive Bombay		5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rowas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Oorum.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	1 0	1 8
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

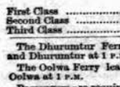
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



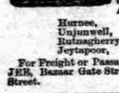
THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 P.M.

Barnee,	Malwan,
Vajnewell,	Vingorla,
Ratnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)



THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, their MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	£8	Without Food
„ Suez	£22	£14	£8	
„ Port Said	£20	£12	£8	
„ Messina	£18	£12	£8	
„ Naples	£15	£10	£8	
„ Leghorn	£13	£8	£5	
„ Genoa	£13	£8	£5	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to remain DURING THE VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVE-NAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of mail), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

FREIGHT.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports to also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements for inland Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, &c.

Freight.—Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their floating Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles, 2 per cent.

The undersigned are prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 8	Without Food
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Serwarless.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,800 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREDSWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 3.th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain Loxbardich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer AFIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15 -
To Suez	£32	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three to six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage conveyed by the Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers, Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE *via* ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co. and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

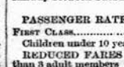
PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To sail early next month.)



THE favourite Passenger Ship COSPATRICK, 1200 tons register, A. Elmslie, Commander, will sail as above.

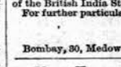
For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Duchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched with prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship ALABAMA, Captain Bland, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside immediately to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by Captain Bland without further intimation.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

The Ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of Goods from Ship's deck.

HARBORD & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bland and Owners s. s. Alabama.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE has from THIS DATE CEASED to be a PARTNER in our Firm from 17th instant.

M. GHELLA & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. M. GHELLA & Co. has CEASED by mutual consent from THIS DAY.

RUNCHORDASS MEGHJEE.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, in great variety.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH and COUNTRY MADE TABLE LINEN.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, in quarts.
PAUILLAC, in quarts.
MARGAUX, in quarts.

CHAMPAGNE—Sillery Mousseux.

SPARKLING MOSELLE—Nonpareil.

PORT WINE—Invalid Vine.

AYA PANA, in glass stoppered bottles: an improved Hygienique Liquor, Patented.

Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.

HUGHES & KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIAL for SALE.—Price List, with full particulars, to be had on application to

JOHN NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT, BOMBAY.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at COOMBARWADDA, if not disposed of by Private Contract.—On TUESDAY the 31st May at 4 P.M. Messrs. HERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, that piece or parcel of PENSION and TAX LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement and a storied dwelling house (suitable for large godowns,) erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort at Coombarwadda, Patten Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2193 and 2343, assessed under No. 44, containing by admeasurement 382 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of Narayen Vusta, on or towards the west by Trimbuck Parusram Street, on or towards the north by the property of Nanoo Datoo and Nuthoo Datoo, on or towards the south by passage and property of Succaram Pandoo. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONSOON SUPPLIES, FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, in reminding their out-station constituents of the near approach of the wet season, request particular attention to a

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The decrease of freight, the increase of facilities, and expedition of transit, from the Home and Continental markets, the saving of interest on capital, and of loss by breakage in transshipment in Egypt, and other advantages accruing to the commerce of Bombay by the success of

THE SUEZ CANAL,

enables them to announce to their large constituency and the public generally, a considerable reduction of the rates for all articles of general daily consumption.

The great success (shown by the Company's Official Reports) of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years, of assimilating its interests with those of the public by

REDUCTION OF PROFITS, LIBERAL ALLOWANCES FOR "CASH" OR "MONTHLY" PAYMENTS,

and guarantee of quality and condition of goods, encourages the expectation that this renewed application of such principles will ensure increased support from the general community.

W. COLCLOUGH,
General Manager.

PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

SAUSAGES AND PIES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
OXFORD SAUSAGES	1 4	1 8
Do do	2 2	2 6
Do do Truffled	2 6	2 12
ARUNDEEN SAVOURY	1 4	1 8
CAMBRIDGE do	1 4	1 8
BRUNSWICK do	2 6	2 12
PORK do	1 4	1 8
YORKSHIRE GAME PIE, with Truffle	1 8	1 12
Do do do do	2 12	3 4
VEAL and HAMPIE	1 4	1 8
Do do do	2 0	2 4
HAM and CHICKEN do	1 8	1 12
Do do do	2 8	2 14
ABERDEEN do	2 0	2 4

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

YARMOUTH BLOATER PASTE		
POTTED MEATS (Strasbourg Paste)		
Do BEEF	each 0 12	0 14
Do HAM		
Do TONGUE		
ANCHOVY PASTE		
POTTED GAME		
Do LOBSTER		
Do SALMON	each 0 14	1 0
Do HAM and CHICKEN		
SHRIMP PASTE		
PATE DE DIABLE		
POUNDED CRAB		

FRENCH PATES.

		Without Truffles. Cash.	Credit.
CHICKEN (Pate de Volaille), in tins			
GOOSE LIVER (Pate de Foie de Canard), in tins		each Rs. 3 0	3 8
GOOSE LIVER (Pate de Foie Gras) in tins		do 3 0	3 8
HARE (Pate de Lievre)	do		Truffled.
LARKS (Pate d'Alloundes)	do	each Rs. 3 4	3 8
PARTRIDGE (Pate de Perdreaux)	do	do 3 8	4 8
QUAIL (Pate de Cailles)	do		
PLOVERS (Pate de Pluviers)	do	each Rs. 3 4	3 8
RINGDOVE (Pate de Palombe)	do	do 3 8	4 8
SNIPE (Pate de Becassines)	do		
THRUSH (Pate de Grives)	do		
WOODCOCK (Pate de Becasses)	do		

SOUPS.

Dilution with half of or an equivalent to their bulk of water reduces the Soups to the usual strength.

	Soup.		Soup.
Bouilli	do	Kidney	do
Cabin	do	Mock Turtle	do
Chicken	do	Mulligatawny	do
Cock a Leekie	do	Mutton Broth	do
Cressi	do	Ox Check	do
Gravy	do	Ox Tail	do
Green Peas	do	Oyster	do
Giblet	do	Palestine	do
Hare	do	Vegetable	do
Hotch Potch	do	Venison	do
Jullienne	do	Vermicelli	do

In pint tins.

Cash. Credit.
0 12 0 14

Grouse and Partridge Soups each 1 4 1 8

MEAT ESSENCES,

containing the concentrated juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a-half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
ESSENCE of CHICKEN or MUTTON, by Gillon & Co., in tins, each	0 12	0 14
Do of BEEF, by Hogarth	9 0	10
Do of do per doz.	6 4	7 4
Do of do double strength, i.e., for dilution with 6 to 8 parts of water, in tins, ½ lb. each	0 14	1 0
Do per doz.	9 0	10 0
CHICKEN or MUTTON BROTH, in tins of ½ lb. each	0 14	1 0

The Company are sole agents in this Presidency for the genuine.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig),

contains thirty-two times the weight of the Soluble constituents of Meat, free from Fat, Bone, or Tendon.

Caution.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the only preparation authorized to bear its name by the Inventor, Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

	1 oz. Bottle.	2 oz. do.	4 oz. Jars.	½ lb. Jars.	1 lb. Jars.
Cash.	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 3 6	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 12 8
Credit.	1 2	2 4	3 12	7 8	14 0

DIRECTIONS.

Beef Tea.—One-third of a tea-spoonful of Extract should be dissolved with some salt in half-a-pint of hot water to make a good beef tea. The colour should be dark yellow, not brown, as an indication of the proper strength. If too much Extract is used, the taste of meat becomes stronger than most persons like it. Spices may be added according to taste.

Soups.—An excellently flavoured soup is obtained by boiling in water for about thirty minutes either fresh or preserved vegetables, especially celery, carrots, or other roots, and the addition of Extract in the above mentioned proportion with salt.

Stock for Soup, Made Dishes, Sauces, and Gravies.—This Extract being of a concentrated strength only obtainable by a scientific process, forms a perfect basis for any soup, particularly clear soups, and for most made dishes, sauces, and gravies. The quantity of Extract to be used depends very much upon taste, but the addition of a very small quantity at once increases strength and flavour.

For Diarrhœa.—A third of a tea-spoonful of Extract of Meat mixed with half-a-pint of Rice water is an invaluable and safe dietetic food.

*** In cases of extreme prostration a few drops mixed in a glass of sherry or claret are a good restorative. It is also most lightly spread on bread and butter by those who are unable or unwilling to take animal food, unless in a concentrated form.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the sole Agents for, and importers of the true German Asparagus, and the delicious fresh Vegetables preserved on the Continent, whose fine size and quality can be specially recommended.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ARTICHOKE, Bottoms and Quarters	1 8	1 12
ASPARAGUS, finest picked German	3 0	3 8
BEANS, FRENCH (Haricot Verts)	1 0	1 4
BRUSSELS SPROUTS	1 2	1 4
BEET ROOT	0 12	0 14
CARDOONS, finest, a delicious and delicately flavoured Vegetable of the Artichoke character	1 8	1 12
CELERY, finest crystal	1 0	1 2
CARROTS, small picked, in Butter	1 4	1 8
Do do do with Turnips	1 1	1 4
Do English, 1 lb	0 8	0 10
MACEDOINES or LEGUMES	1 4	1 8
MUSHROOMS, preserved selected Lille ½ size	0 10	0 12
Do do do ½ do	1 1	1 4
Do do do in Butter ½ do	1 4	1 8
Do do do ½ do	1 4	1 8
Do do pickled in bottles	1 0	1 2
Do do English pickled	1 0	1 2
Do do Stewed, ½ pint	1 0	1 2
MIXED CUT VEGETABLES	1 0	1 2
ONIONS, Burnt	0 14	1 0
Do Portugal	0 12	0 14
Do with Sage in gravy for seasoning Duck, Pork, &c.	0 10	0 12
PEAS, English, 1 lb. tins	0 12	0 14
Do French (au Naturel) ½ size	0 10	0 12
Do do do ½ do.	1 2	1 4
Do do in butter (Petit Pois au Beurre) and au Gras) ½ size.	0 12	0 14
Do do do ½ do.	1 2	1 4
Do do with Carrots	1 1	1 4
PARSNIPS, English	0 8	0 10
POMATO, Conserve, ½ pint bottles	0 10	0 12
Do do 1 pint	1 1	1 4
Do French, 1 lb. tins	0 14	1 0
TURNIPS, English	0 8	0 10
Do Selected, small, in Butter	1 1	1 4
TRUFFLES ½ pint.	2 10	3 0
Do do ½ pint.	5 0	5 8
Do do pint.	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are Sole Agents for the manufactures of James Lillywhite and Son, the well-known quality of which needs no commendation to Cricketers.

CRICKET KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Plain Match Bats	5 0	5 8
Best Do do	6 8	7 0
Single Cane do	9 0	10 0
Double Do do	10 0	11 0
Treble Do do	10 8	12 0
All Cane do		
Re-percussion do		
Treble Whalebone do	from 5 0	to 9 0
Stumps, Best Iron pointed	4 4	4 12
Balls, Best	3 8	4 0
Do Second	2 8	3 0
Scoring Books for 12, 25, and 50 Matches	from 2 8	to 10 0
Do do in loose sheets, per doz	2 4	2 12
Leg Guards	5 8	to 7 0
Batting Gloves, best	4 8	5 0
Wicket Gauntlets	5 8	6 0
Shoes	10 0	11 0

RACKET KIT,

By Lillywhite, Jeffery, and Wilson.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Raquet Bats of best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Balls „	per doz. 1 8	1 12
Fives	3 12	4 4
Raquet Shoes, best quality	10 0	11 0
„ Presses	from 5 0	to 10 0

FENCING KIT.

Foils, best Steel	6 8	7 0
Masks	from 6 0	to 10 0
Lunging Pads, best	8 0	9 0
Jackets	12 0	13 0
Single Sticks	per pair 1 0	1 2
Basket Hand Guards	1 4	1 8
Buffalo „	3 8	5 0

QUOITS.

Steel, best	per lb. 0 12	0 14
Galvanized Iron	1 0	1 2
„ Brass	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—On MONDAY next, the 20th day of June, proximo, at the Exchange Rooms, Calcutta, all the ESTATE, RIGHT, and TITLE of the Company in the following TEA GARDENS and the several GRANTS of LAND on which they stand:—

	Tea under cultivation. Acres.	Acres.
Madracherra and Pallovobund Grant more or less	1,000	270
Koyah	ditto	772	182
Digloe	ditto	2,000	50
Also Grants Nos. 257 and 259, comprising an area of more or less	11,000	..
	14,772	452

These Gardens are all situate in Cachar, and are held partly under pottah and partly in fee simple. They are in full cultivation and in excellent order. They will be SOLD with all the BUILDINGS, SHEDS, TOOLS, &c., on the several Properties and with the Crop now on the bushes. The Produce of the Gardens last year was nearly 1,000 maunds of Tea, which all sold at high average prices.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BEGG, DUNLOP, & Co., Calcutta, or to W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th May 1870.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS HENRY SEALY is duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The AGRA BANK, Limited, is instructed to receive PREMIA on account of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and to grant Receipts for the same.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

NOTICE.

Estate of BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL MEETING of the Creditors of the abovementioned Estate WILL BE HELD at the Office of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, No. 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of May inst., at 2 P.M., to pass the Final Account and discharge the Trustees and to declare a Final Dividend.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & LANGDALE,
Trustees of the abovementioned Estate.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HARRY SCUDAMORE BOSTOCK, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, Agent at Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, have been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS DW PARKER, Chief Assistant to the Superintendant of the said Company, the constituted Attorney of Henry Bostock the natural and lawful father and next of kin of the said Harry Scudamore Bostock, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are therefore requested to pay their debts, or hand the property over to the said Administrator, and all persons having any claims on the Estate are requested to forward the same to him without delay.—Dated this 19th day of May 1870.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Administrator's Proctors.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WILLIAM CASTELLAN DRYSDALE, Esquire, who died at Dunbar, in the County of Haddington, in North Britain, and of Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 31st day of May 1865, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE and GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART, of Bombay, Merchants. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said William Castellan Drysdale are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrators, at the Office of Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 4th day of June next, and that the Administrators will after the date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said William Castellan Drysdale without reference to Claims of which they shall not have Notice.—Dated this 4th day of May 1870.

REMINGTON & Co.

LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed to the Estate of WALTER FERGUS ANDERSON, late Lieutenant-Colonel of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment of Bombay, Native Infantry, who died at No. 54 Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 1st day of August 1859, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT LESLIE CRAWFORD, of Bombay, Merchant, NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Walter Fergus Anderson are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the said Administrator, at

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. issue	200
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. Is. & China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	129
37,036	250	125	do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	2/12	do.	Oriental Bank	49½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,095
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	195
2,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Hazegon Land	1,185
8,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	315

PRESS COMPANIES

1500	5,000	2,850	250ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
250	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750 nl.
250	2,500	850	80do.	Alexandra Press Co.	375
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,650
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	80do.	Do. New	505
800	1,888	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	3,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	2,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,025
200	5,000	all	245 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,925
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,500	1,500	550	...	Mofuss. Press & G. Co.	390
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	1,225
250	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250 ex.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£ 6	43.10.0	do.	Do.
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£15	195.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	805
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,850
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	200
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
300	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 nl.
750	3,000	all	125 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,945
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	780
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,375
900	2,500	2,250	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	720
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	200		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	330 to 350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation.		
500	7th Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	19
21	Do.	China	6¾
200	28 Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2 Mar. '69	Central Bank	1½
...	...	East India Bank'e.	22
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	5
200	68½ May '67	Royal Bank	5
150	76 Apr. '67	Old Financia l	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	635
3,500	1,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	50
5,000	2,500	...	Bombay Sh.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d to 3d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d. to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99
Do.	60 days' sight	98
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114¾
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	97½ to 97¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10.5
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 12-1
Bar Gold (Fine), English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. n.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
	Woolen Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Euphrates (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, May 24.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thomson	Mandvee, May 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Violette	Wilson	Kurrachee.
	Arundel	Crocker	Galle.
	Buckeer (s)	Hutchinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Edward Mary	Vanderfas	Penang and Singapore.

THE HOOGHLY.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
20	Glenartney (s)	.....	.....
	Oriental (s)	.....	.....
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	.....	.....
	Crosby (s)	.....	.....
	Decide	.....	.....
	Soundary	.....	.....
	City of Lucknow	.....	.....

MADRAS.

May.	DEPARTURE.	
18	Amanda	Mauritius

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of conveying intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period they may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on a extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are he closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Sunday.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, May 25.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed at noon on Wednesday, June 8.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

(By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers)
Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on May 28.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—
15th June, 13th July, 10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ord'nary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chali-gaum ; and those from Bhosawal to Jubbulpore and Bhosawal to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawal only	7-30 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sorour	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, v. z., for Ivun, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DICKSON—May 12th, at Mymensingh, Eastern Bengal, the wife of Dr Lindsay F. Dickson, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—May 19th, at Dum-Dum, Constance Louisa Hamilton, daughter of Surgeon and Mrs. Mitchell, 96th Regiment, aged 5 months and 19 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

BALDREY—STRADIOT—May 11th, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras, by the Rev. C. Bell, Charles T. A. Baldrey, to Mathilde Catherine Albertine, eldest daughter of the late F. Stradiot, Esq., of Brussels.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 20th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. Julian L. Smith, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUNBAR—INGRAM—At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Nowshera, by the Rev. Fr. Antoninus, Robert Dunbar, Department Public Works, to Jane Frances Ingram.

DEATH.

SMITH—May 16th, at the residence of her mother, Meean Meer, Isabella Anne, eldest daughter of the late Ensign J. Smith, V.C., aged 25 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

IN casual after-dinner discussion, or that desultory interchange of opinions which often takes place between officers met at dak-bungalows, one of the most common topics is the propriety of establishing a revived Addiscombe for Indian cadets and a improved Haileybury for the Competitionwalas. Macaulay's New Zealander, or the hypothetical stranger from the moon, if able to understand the Anglo-Indian dialect, would certainly return to his distant abode with the impression that the two covenanted services were the only ones in India, and that they were more destitute of education than the other professions, learned and divine. He would be led to believe that every literate who entered upon the cure of souls, and every barrister who ate his terms, and every youth who had taken the ordinary degree at Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, was, in the most practical sense of the term, an educated man. In the midst of the sharp criticisms to which the system of admission to the Staff Corps and the Civil Service is exposed, the intelligent foreigner would hear no mention of the uncovenanted service and would hardly have a glimmering idea of the fact that the local Governments have the power of appointment to highly-paid and very responsible offices, irrespective of any qualification, statutable or professional, in the person appointed. The great position which the uncovenanted branch of the service has of late years obtained is surely a reason for directing the public attention more directly to this patronage of the Government, especially as in India there is small criticism in individual cases from public opinion, and the interested sentiments of the few are often the basis of the judgment of the many. Every succeeding year increases the number of appointments Political, Revenue, Judicial, Police and Educational, made by the local Governments or Commissioners in India from the small number of available Europeans resident in this country; and looking at the magnitude of the public interests in the hands of the appointees, it may ultimately become a question whether, in spite of the greater knowledge of local authorities, the selection ought not to be made from a larger area. Already the native press, always open to the educated native and his grievances, has begun to carp and snarl when any of these appointments are given to Europeans, except for special reasons of capacity: and every instance of subsequent failure is quoted both here and by the Indophilites at home as a fresh illustration of the truth of the opinion that patronage should be more extensively bestowed upon the natives of this country. Perhaps the two departments to which this criticism is most unjust and unfair are the Educational and the Public Works. The reason of appointments to these departments being so seldom objected to is plain. In the one, academical distinction has always been deemed essential: in the other, apprenticeship to a Civil Engineer and subsequent competition has removed all chance of favouritism or incapacity. We must however qualify the last remark by another. There is a system under which youths are allowed to enter the Public Works Department merely by passing an examination up-country. Unless sharply watched, this backstairs entry might give rise to many supersessions and heart-burnings; and as there is no area of selection in India, such appointments ought, as remarked by Mr. George Campbell, to be seriously discouraged.

The subject has long before now attracted the attention of interested persons. In the days of Haileybury and Addiscombe, there was a general complaint that appointments were within the reach of the favoured few, while the many deserving officers of long Indian service were often unable to push their interest, and had hard work in providing for their sons elsewhere. In the present time there is no want of similar grumbling. Many officers cannot stand the expense of inducting their sons into civil employ through the vestibule of the Staff Corps. They bring them out to India in hopes of getting them good uncovenanted appointments. After a year or two one may fall vacant and unless reserved for some one unconnected with the country, it may be given to the son of the most influential officer. This is a grievance to the rest. They do not understand why their sons have to take to telegraphy, while other youths of similar ability and descent get the more desirable police or political appointments.

Such heart-burnings and the objectionable opportunities of "khatput" might be reduced if the old Haileybury system were revived in India in a modified form. These well-paid offices might be given under a system of nomination and competition, unless the natives insisted on competition pure and simple. The young men might then be sent to a local college and be thus gradually trained to employ. This curriculum would be expensive, but would be of lasting benefit, to those young men especially who come out to their parents at too early an age to allow of them entering at any college or university in Europe. We may revert to this suggestion in detail at a future time and are quite ready to admit that it has objections. It will be urged that if used at all, the system might best be worked in Europe with its large field of selection. This would virtually amount to depriving the local Governments of their patronage and creating another grade of Competitionwalas, unless they were all merged in the Civil Service. The advantage of such a system would be that more appointments would be offered and the present infinitesimal chance of any one officer of getting his son through the examination would be enormously increased. But as it would curtail all patronage and jobbery, whether in Europe or Asia, it would meet with no favour from either Whig or Tory ministry, and would be scouted both in India and at home as a Utopian dream. The subject is a large one, being connected with the whole architecture of our rule under the double Government, and cannot be compressed within the limits of one article. Yet anything seems better than the present system; and if we despair of its abolition, we trust in its gradual improvement as rulers become less selfish and public offices are looked upon as public trusts in the enlightened ethics of the future.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SELBY arrived in Bangalore on May 16 to take charge temporarily of the Mysore Division.

MR. J. H. MORRIS, officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been confirmed in his appointment. It is believed that Mr. Robert Egerton, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will officiate for Mr. Morris when the latter takes his leave to England.

THE Nagpore paper says it is in contemplation now to form the Central Provinces into a Lieutenant-Governorship, by adding to them the Berars, abolishing at the same time the appointment of Resident at Hyderabad, and substituting an Agent to the Governor General instead.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Per British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 23RD MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.
Fair Dhollera 9 7/16d.
Price of Silver 60½.
The sum of £136,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day,

FALMOUTH, GIBRALTA AND MALTA TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

THE Agent of the British-Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) has favoured us with the following intelligence :—

"The Edinburgh put into Algiers with machinery disabled. Repairs have been effected.

"The cable has been spliced. Tests and signals perfect. All going well.

"Position at 8 A.M. 23rd—Lat. 36 55, long. 2·41."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette, Captain J. C. Babot, will sail from Bombay this morning for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton—Captain G. C. Reade, Mr. W. Lowe, Dr. H. A. Lewis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Walford, and Mr. H. L. Smith.
For Marseilles—Captain Haywood.
For Suez—Mr. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. J. D. Palmer, Mrs. Huffan and infant, Mr. W. Barnett, and Master Finlayson.
For Aden—Major Milford, and Mrs. Abdoolla Lalljee.

THE FAMINE IN GWALIOR.

REPORT OF MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

DATED 7TH FEBRUARY 1869.

THE Soobahs of nine districts, containing 41 pergunnahs, reported that the want of rain had dried up the seed sown in July and August. This caused anxiety, but there was still hope of rain, and there were signs of its coming. After a time reports were received that in some places rain had fallen, but not early enough, or in sufficient quantities, to allay the fears and anxieties of the cultivators. Thus the people began to leave their homes, for there was a want of fodder for their cattle. Emigration set in for Malwa, where the harvest was said to be good. Information came from the Foujdaree Courts that people are pouring down the Trunk road through Gwalior territory. The officials endeavoured to comfort them—"Don't move away thus hastily; rain may yet fall. Trust to the Durbar for subsistence." Thus many were comforted.

Meanwhile reports were received from the districts—"People are flocking in all haste to Malwa. It is impossible to describe what we witness. The panic is such, that cattle worth rupees 20 are offered for 4, and if no purchaser be forthcoming, they are turned adrift. Mothers carrying their tender infants in baskets on their heads, leading the children who can walk by the hand, with their husbands following, sometimes without food for two and three days together, go streaming along." This is God's will; who can dispute it?

It was necessary, however, to endeavour to meet the state of things, to feed the wanderers, that they might return to their homes; orders were accordingly sent to the Soobahs to provide subsistence, and money was sent from the Durbar.

The orders issued for the guidance of the Soobahs in the crisis are recapitulated for information :—"You are to make over charge to the Nuzz Soobah, inspect your district, and see the working of the famine. Comfort the people, and see that they are supplied with seed and subsistence by the bankers and Bohras; order the repair of wells and tanks wherever you think necessary, through the Pothdars, and send reports daily. Rupees 3,000 have been sent to the Tehsildars. You should forward estimates for wells and tanks, and supply information regarding the rubbee and khureef crops, and for general satisfaction notify that the first instalment of revenue is postponed till further orders."

The Tehsildars were also directed to make over their offices to the Kamasdars and move about, and so prevent the people from flight.

The Fotehdars were told to disburse the money in deposit with them on wells and tanks, according to the orders of the Soobahs, submitting a report of the same. "Soobahs and Amils, exert yourselves; keep the people at their homes; help in the cultivation; your efforts will be approved according to the success which attends them. Travelling allowance will therefore be granted to you."

In January the Soobahs submitted their reports, with a detailed account of all that had been done. The Maharajah, in consideration of the distress of his people and the question of postponing the revenue collections, resolved to make tours through the districts. His Highness, accompanied by the Dewan and a small retinue, with but a few cattle on account of the scarcity of fodder and the fear of pressing the ryots for supplies, set out on the 2nd January, first to Jowarghar and subsequently to Bhind, Sikurwaree, Subbulghur, Seepree, and to Goonah the Dewan went to see how the people fared. All that was seen during the tour will now be described minutely, neither more nor less :—

"A review of the district has filled me with grief and pain, but the state of things is beyond human control. If by any possibility I could have averted the calamity which has fallen, no sacrifice would have been wanting on my part, but the hand of God has caused it. It remains for me to relate what I saw, and provide for the future to the best of my ability. Whole districts are without culture; the earth is even, and the clods broken as in 'Jait, Baisakh' (just preceding the rains); to have so prepared it would be difficult: from this a notion of its condition may be formed. There is cultivation just round the villages owing to the wells, and from the late showers there is hope that the crops which do exist will be doubled. In some places the rain-fall has been 16 annas; then in others close by everything is barren. The seed which was sown did not quicken; the cultivators then tried sugar-cane, but from the want of moisture and fever heat of the soil, the 'Goor' which should have come came not. The hope of rice altogether disappeared. Where there was suffering for water to drink, what chance for rice and jowarree?

"The jowar and bajra which sprung up were so weak, that the ryots cut them as fodder for the cattle."

It seemed to be God's will at this time to trouble and damage all nature. While I was encamped at Kotwal, there fell a severe frost. Riding the following morning to the next stage, I observed that the "urhur" had been blighted by it. It looked like a beautiful reed bungalow, which had been scorched up by fire. What power has man to contend with such inflictions?

Gram and wheat, such as exist, are weak and poor, and the smaller grain has entirely failed. I would describe this state too, but the pen will move no more.

I will now speak of the people. So long as they had means in money or substance of any kind convertible they fed upon them; these gone, they were hungry and helpless. They then began to gather the jungle berries and ground them; with these they mixed some sort of cereal, and so existence has been sustained.

I heard of a strange device at Sheopore and Powrie. God so keeps alive the instinct of self-preservation, that what men resort to in such straits should be recounted. It is difficult for the rich and well-fed to realize these things, but with the poor, misery, drudgery, and happiness are simple, when life is sustained by feeding upon the fruit of the Mowa and Gooler trees; and now a new device has been heard of; men climb the Surdhie tree, incise the young shoots at the top, and so extract the juice, on which they live, but wretched and weak they are. Four months still remain; how these are to be tided over, God only knows.

With the water such is the state that in villages where there are 20 wells the people fetch it from other villages, and tanks which for years have been full to the brim are now dry, and day by day the water recedes from the wells which remain. Food men have devised, but for water what can they substitute? In January the month of March has appeared, and such a March has never yet been. God does what he wishes; the pen can go no further.

The cattle soon consumed the grass which was stored up; the zemindars then used the short grass in the swamps as the water dried up; when this failed, resort was had to the leaves and berries of the jungle; but for the coming six months what is to be done?

BOMBAY.

MR. DRUMMOND, a Canal Surveyor, employed in the Central Sind District, died at Hydrabad, Sind, from heat apoplexy, the week before last.

THE Raja of Dhurumpore, in the Surat Collectorate, has gone to Bulsar to visit Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, who is at present at Teethul, a sanitarium in Bulsar.

IT is understood that Dr. Mouat who arrived here by the last mail has been appointed Inspector General British Medical Department, vice Dr. A. Gordon, M. D., C. B., whose term of office has expired.

HIGH COURT.—The situation of second translator and interpreter in the High Court which has become vacant in consequence of the demise of Mr. Narayen Dinanathjee will, we understand, be filled up from the department-

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—We learn from a native paper that one Gunputrao Jumnadas, late deputy manager of the Guzerat Trading Company, has been arrested on a warrant on a charge of misappropriating a large sum belonging to the company. The case is to be investigated before the deputy magistrate of Ahmedabad, Mr. Fernandes.

THE KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF STEAMERS.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf will sail during the monsoon on Saturdays at 4 P.M. instead of on Mondays at noon. The next steamer for the Persian Gulf leaves on the 28th inst., and the arrangements for departure on Saturdays will continue till the 17th September.

THE HONOURABLE F. LLOYD, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, arrived here by yesterday (Monday) afternoon's train and proceeded to Singhur.—*Poona Observer*, May 24.

COLONEL W. E. MACLEOD, Commanding 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., returned to Sattara from Mahableshwur on the 20th instant, and resumed command of the station and regiment there.—*Ibid.*

BYROW BIN YESSOO was yesterday (23rd) fined in the sum of Rs. 175 by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, for receiving the sum of Rs. 125 from one Hurry bin Ballowjee, on the promise that he would give him his daughter in marriage, which he failed to fulfil. In addition he was sentenced to one hour's simple imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

YESTERDAY (23rd) an information for defamation was laid by Mr. Kristnajee Trimbuck Ranaray, the proprietor and publisher of the vernacular newspaper called the *Dynan Prukash*, against Gunnesh Bappoojee Malwunker, before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, and a warrant has been granted. The 31st instant has been fixed for the hearing of this case. We understand that Mr. Gunnesh Bappoojee has already left Poona for Bombay, to appeal against the judgment given by Mr. Newnham on Friday last.—*Ibid.*

YESTERDAY (23rd) Mr. Narrain Bappoojee Goray, the prosecutor of Gunnesh Bappoojee, laid an information before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, against Cassinath Gopall, Sunker Bhut bin Munneeram Bhut, Suddasow Abbajee, Cassinath Veniak Lownday, and Gunnesh Bhicajee Marathay, for giving false evidence in the defamation case, in support of the defence of Venkut Shastree Mattay and Gunnesh Bappoojee, which case was tried by the above magistrate. Warrants have been issued against the above parties. The hearing of this case is fixed for 1st June.—*Ibid.*

MR. BINNIE, Executive Engineer, Nagpore, has submitted to the Chief Commissioner a rough estimate of the cost of a double rail tramway between Nagpore and Kamptee to be worked by steam power. As the anticipated profits of this short line are shown to be somewhat considerable, it is not improbable that it may meet with the approval of the Supreme Government.—*Central India Times*, May 21.

THE following vessels arrived in Kurrachee harbour on the undermentioned dates :—On the 11th, the ship Clarendon, 656 tons, T. Davies, master, from Bombay to load for Hongkong; May 13th, the ship Colombo, 382 tons, H. Plouge, master, from Bombay to load for Hongkong; May 14th, the Sir Robert Sale, 704 tons, T. Eales, master, from London, above.

Passengers—Messrs. J. Smith and T. Teobull; ship Hero, 666 tons, J. G. Price, master, from London, with a general cargo; May 15th, the Yeavering Bell, J. A. Peant, master, to load for Amsterdam. The Hero spoke the following vessels on her voyage out :—Feb. 11th, the British ship Cholu W., from Calcutta for London, 82 days out, lat. 3-15 N. and long. 21-38 W.; Feb. 20th, the British ship Alfred the Great, from Liverpool for Bombay, lat. 3-39 S., long 24-41 W.; Feb. 26th, British barque Crested Wave, from Cardiff to Shanghai, 37 days out, lat. 19-17 S., long. 27-57 W.; March 3rd, British ship Chrysolite, from Liverpool for King George's Sound, 43 days out, lat. 27-37 S., long. 26-47 W.; March 4th, British ship Cherwell, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 54 days out, lat. 28-23 S., long. 26-30 W.; April 7th, British ship Cicero, lat. 28-9 S., and long. 52-27 E.—*Sind News*, May 19.

THE OUTWARD CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Orissa, Captain P. S. Baset, will sail to-day for China with 1,221 chests of Malwa opium, 700 bales of cotton, and Mr. W. E. Dyce Nicol as a passenger.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind westerly, thermometer 92.

CARWAR, 24th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light north-westerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·93.

CANNANORE, 24th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 82, barometer 29·890, rainfall 6 cents.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY ON THE AGRA BANK.

ON Monday Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge of forgery brought against Sorabjee Cursetjee Engineer, editor of the *Sunday Review*.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Henry Kimber Gregory, accountant at the Agra Bank at Bombay, deposed—I remember the document exhibit A being brought to me by Moreshwur; it was on the 16th instant about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Moreshwur Wittoba is the head letter-keeper to the bank, the clerk who passes cheques. I sent to Mr. Cumroodeen's office, and his head clerk, Heeralal, came over to the bank. The prisoner afterwards came to the Agra Bank, and I asked him if he gave that cheque to the Marwarree; and he say he did, but that a Banian g

SHIP ON FIRE.

The following is the report of the barque Anna Bella, of Garmouth, Alex. McDonald, master, from the Tyne, cargo coal, which arrived in Table Bay on Sunday, the 6th of March :—"Left the Tyne on the 16th December, 1869, and the Downs on the 22nd. Had a smart run down Channel, after which experienced strong head-winds as far as Cape St. Vincent. Very light and unsteady N.E. trades. Crossed the Equator on the 26th January, 1870, in 29·30 W., since which had a continuation of S.E. and southerly winds. On the 28th December, 1869, lat. 41·10 N., long. 13.20 W., at 6 p.m., observed a reflection of fire on the starboard bow. Took in all small sail and hauled ship to the wind; on approaching, observed a ship on fire. Kept under easy sail close to her all night, burning blue-lights and firing off rockets at intervals. At daylight, launched our lifeboat and tried to board her, but could not on account of the fire, which blazed up right fore and aft her decks. Could not ascertain her name, but she was evidently American built, about 800 tons register, painted black outside, and newly sheathed with yellow metal; female bust figurehead, square stern, iron mainmast, wooden fore and mizen masts, yards all painted black. The cargo consisted of United States cotton. At 8 a.m. fell in with her (supposed to be) longboat, launched our boat and boarded her, could find no trace of any name about her; she was painted black, carvel built, and had on board five bags bread, &c., and a keg partly filled with water. Supposed the crew to have been picked up by some passing vessel the day previous, as the weather was fine, and boat no distance from the burning ship when found."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Apr. 28 at the St. James'-hall, his Grace the Archbishop of York in the chair. There were also present the Archbishop of Armagh, the Right Revs. the Bishops of Carlisle, Colombo, and Salisbury; Sir W. T. James, Bart., and Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P. The report stated that there are now congregations under the pastoral care of upwards of 4,000 clergymen, of whom 481, besides a large number of catechists and teachers, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are maintained wholly or in part by the society. In 1869 the society's receipts were £106,434, (general fund, £62,879; appropriated, £7,255; special, £16,970). The demands on its resources increase year by year. The chairman said he thought that although they might content themselves with the tone of the report so far as facts went, he did not think there was anything to give contentment. The number of missionaries they employed was under 500, and that society, with each other on something like the same scale, represented the effort of the richly-endowed Church of England, in this time of her awakening and her great trial. It was impossible to be satisfied with the result on that point of numbers, and they could not be satisfied with the financial statement which told that £106,000 was the whole income of the society, while the income tax of a single penny brought in to the revenue £1,200,000. It was plain that they taxed themselves very little for missionary purposes, and it was not to be wondered at that the results of missionary enterprize should be but small. The real remedy for this state of things lay in their coming to the conviction of the duty of missionary work as a part of the parochial system of the English Church. It is not by great individual effort and sacrifice but by interesting the people far and wide in missionary work, as a duty from which they must not shrink, that great results only could be expected. The Bishop of Colombo moved—That the present state of missions in the East, and the effect already produced on the minds of our fellow-subjects, are such as to encourage every member of the Church to take his proper part in supporting the work of missions." Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and the resolution was adopted as were others in furtherance of the objects of the society.

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The Emperor of the French has addressed the following proclamation to the nation :—

"The Constitution of 1852, drawn up by virtue of the power you intrusted to me, and ratified by the eight millions of votes which re-established the Empire, has given to France 18 years of peace and prosperity, not unattended with glory. This Constitution has secured order, and has at the same time left a way open for every improvement. And, indeed, the more security has been consolidated the larger has been the share accorded to liberty. But successive changes have altered the bases of the *Plebiscite*, which could not be modified without a fresh appeal to the nation. It became, therefore, indispensable that the new Constitutional Pact should be approved by the people, as the Constitutions of the Republic and of the Empire formerly were. In those two epochs the belief was, as is my own belief at the present time, that everything done without you is illegal.

"The Constitution of France, Imperial and Democratic, when confined to a limited number of essential regulations which cannot be changed without your assent, will have the advantage of rendering definitive the progress that has been accomplished, and of shielding the principle of government from political fluctuations.

"Time, too often lost in fruitless and passionate controversies, may henceforth be more advantageously employed in seeking the means of increasing the moral and material well-being of the greatest number.

"I speak to all of you who since the 10th of December, 1848, have surmounted every obstacle in order to place me at your head; to you who for 22 years have incessantly added to my greatness by your votes, supported me by your co-operation, and rewarded me by your affection. Give me another proof of your confidence! By balloting affirmatively you will conjure down the threats of revolution, you will seat order and liberty on a solid basis, and you will render easier for the future the transmission of the Crown to my son.

"Eighteen years ago you answered almost unanimously in conferring the most extensive powers upon me. Be now, too, as numerous in giving in your adhesion to the transformation of the Imperial *regime*.

"A great nation cannot attain to its complete development without leaning for support upon institutions which are a guarantee both for stability and progress.

"To the request which I address to you to ratify the liberal reforms that have been realized during the last ten years answer 'Yes!'

"As to myself, faithful to my origin, I shall imbue myself with your thoughts, fortify myself in your will, and, trusting to Providence, I shall not cease to labour without intermission for the prosperity and greatness of France. "NAPOLEON.

"April 24, 1870."

A LOQUACIOUS author, after chattering for some time about his piece to Sheridan, said, 'Sir, I fear I have been intruding on your attention.'—'Not at all, I assure you,' replied Sheridan, 'I was thinking of something else.'

ACCUSATIONS of mental alienation are so common in France at the present day that the following sentences, extracted from the works of one of the most illustrious jurists under the Second Empire, M. Troplong, are worthy of notice:—It must be confessed that what I have seen and heard of the medical science of our time during the course of my judicial practice surpasses all belief. There is no one who might not be called a monomaniac if we listened to all he said. If Pascal were yet alive he would have to look after himself, for I know many a doctor who considers that he was out of his mind. Socrates was a lucky man to have come into the world so early; at all events, he died with the reputation of being the wisest of men; while as a matter of fact it has been proved in many medical works that the great Greek philosopher was often in certain points notably about his familiar angel. In short, I must confess that I have witnessed scenes which were worthy of our divine Molière. A nervous manner in the way of speech, a peculiar way of talking, are all of the greatest importance, according to these gentlemen, whose predecessors were anxious to admit as few persons as possible. And do you think that it is right to expect that our judges, who are masters of civil and political liberty, will trouble themselves about such trifles? Never!"

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.—According to the *Lucknow Times* Professor Meer Ashad Ali of the Dublin University, while in this city, delivered a few days ago a lecture on English Manners and Customs. Among other characteristic anecdotes he narrated the following, which is not bad, even if it be not quite true—though it may very well be. "A certain English gentleman," said he, "shortly after arriving in India, was thrown in contact with an upcountry native, wholly unacquainted with English, and opened the conversation by wishing the latter good morning in his own language, *Usha Subha*, he exclaimed, at the same time holding out his hand to greet the native. The latter, not understanding the drift of the ejaculation, replied, '*Han usha subha hai*,' thinking that the speaker was alluding to the fineness of the morning. *Usha subha*, again yelled out the English-man with a powerful emphasis, finding himself misunderstood, and wishing to make himself plainer. The surprise of the Indian at this knew no bounds, and he again answered this time with an air of something like disgust, '*Hind ne subha hai*.' Mortally annoyed with the stupidity of the Indian, the Englishman left him abruptly, cursing and swearing bitterly against him. The latter, as a matter of course, was lost in surprise, till at last a solution of the puzzle flashed through his mind, and he concluded that the sahib was possessed with a *devil*."

"NATURE hath made strange follows in her time;" but seldom, let us hope, has she made the fellow to poor Caroline Foster, aged forty-six, on whose wretched remains a Coroner's jury sat last Friday evening. During forty-four of her years she had been "an idiot, blind, and utterly imbecile"—so utterly unmade, that the imagination sinks with difficulty struggles after the miserable details. Her chest was deformed, her heart was found at a considerable distance from its natural position, and was "very large, and one mass of fat." The spine was doubly twisted, the bones were limeless, and could be bent at will; other organs of the body were out of their right place; the head, appropriately mis-shapen, contained two quarts of water; and both hemispheres of the brain, instead of possessing their normal spheroidal form, were as flat as a pancake. Yet, sightless, mindless, speechless, and aimless, this woman held on to "dear life" for two thirds of the ordinary span—finding pleasure, one would imagine, in the fact with which she avariciously tried the digestive organs of much sturdier people; for bread and cheese had also formed her favourite refection, and she had partaken of such a meal on the very evening before her tranquil if unexpected exit from existence. She was killed by fatty degeneration of the heart. It is certainly a stern satire on our mortality to learn that the poor woman positively "lived" her life. She never seemed to fail in any way; and so far as was possible, her time passed pleasantly and happily. And yet her story may be boldly applied as a reminder that few lots in life are so bad as not to be capable of aggravation. Nature and Fortune alike are guilty of great freaks; and cases like that of Caroline Foster give to an instinctive thankfulness that such a fate should be so rare amid the myriad destinies which are shaped by the physical endowments of the human creature. Nor is it inexcusable to note the contradiction which such instances give to the often-quoted lines of Burns as applied to Nature; "Her 'prentice han' she tried on man, and then she made the lasses, O!" The malice and the mistakes of Nature are impartially distributed; only when we trace their effects in individuals of the weaker and more graceful sex, the cruelty seems more bitter, the wretchedness and failure of such a life as Caroline Foster's more intense.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 26.

THE OVERLOADING OF SHIPS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* invites attention to the following observations on a very important subject. They come, that paper assures us, from the hand of a thoroughly competent judge in such matters :—

What is said of the overloading of ships is most of it true. But there is nothing new in it. Shipowners are carriers by sea, who compete with each other. As with every other class, they have among them the needy, the greedy, and the unscrupulous. Their gains are determined by the margin they can establish on each voyage, between outgoings and incomings. On one side is the freight; on the other, the interest on what they have invested, plus the current outlay on the ship and crew. The more cargo they can get into the ship the larger this margin is likely to be. If of the class supposed, they have in the effort to enlarge their profits no fear of losing the ship, for that is insured. They do not alarm the owners of the cargo, for that also is insured. But they do sometimes alarm the crew, for their lives are not often insured; and no insurance would make the prospect of death agreeable to them. Accordingly, almost the only effective protest commonly raised against the overloading of ships is that which comes from the crew. Underwriters do keep watch, but with them it is for the most part matter of premium; and hardly any degree of overloading will make a ship uninsurable. But seamen are apt, within their do yard, to speak out. Very few of them have any attachment either to any particular ship or to any particular owner. Captains and mates not only have characters to lose, but have commonly some desire to conciliate owners. They, indeed, are better judges of the loading of a ship than the seamen. They are usually engaged before the loading begins, and can watch its progress. But they seldom remonstrate against overloading though they do now and then aid, more or less directly, the effect of remonstrances coming from surveyors for underwriters or from the seamen.

The only out-spoken censors being, as a rule, the seamen, the law is consistently enough provides means by which the voice of the seamen in particular may make itself heard with effect; and it is to what I deem a material defect in this provision that I desire to draw attention.

By Clause 28 of the new "Merchant Shipping Code," it is provided that when any seaman shall complain of overloading of his ship, the court complained to may appoint a surveyor to survey the ship, and to report on the case, and to answer any questions put to him by the court. Of course such a surveyor could see the ship only with her hold full, her hatches closed, and the greater part of her hull hidden by the water. The proportion between her actual cubic capacity and the proportion of it immersed he would, in most cases, have to make a rough guess at.

Such surveys for the settlement of such disputes are not uncommon. At present they invariably end in raising a question to which no thoroughly trustworthy answer can be found. Hence it is very seldom indeed that both parties are satisfied with the result, and this because in scarcely any case can the grounds on which the decision of the surveyor is given be made so apparent as to convince even an impartial observer.

Whether a ship is or is not overladen must always be a question of opinion. While she floats at all it is obvious that she may continue to do so. Whether she will float or not depends on contingencies which may be estimated, but which cannot be precisely foreseen or measured. All that is really practicable is to apply the experience of those who have been concerned in estimating these contingencies to the case of each ship as it comes to be considered. From such experience certain rules have already been deduced. A rough and ready method is to measure the free-board or the height of the outer edge of the ship's deck, in the middle of the ship, from the water, and compare this with the depth of the hold of the ship. It is assumed that a ship is safe while the dry side amounts to one-fourth of the depth of the hold, or three inches to the foot. But a rule so simple does not adapt itself to the fair requirements of the shipowner. He requires, and with some reason, that safety shall not be excessively provided for. It is admitted that this rule would be excessive for some ships. It is also admitted that in order to adjust the proportion of dry side, so as to secure reasonable safety and yet not to deprive the shipowner, needlessly, of a part of the carrying capacity of his ship, we must take into account a good deal more than the mere depth of the ship. What is really sought is the disposable power of remaining afloat in unfavourable weather possessed by the ship when she goes to sea. This cannot be got at fairly without considering also the form and strength of the ship, the nature of the cargo, the direction and length of the voyage, and the season of the year.

The first element in the required calculation is the proportion borne by the total cubic measurement or bulk of the ship to that part of it which is not immersed, for this gives the difference in specific gravity between the entire ship, as laden, and a like bulk of water in which ship floats. It is this difference which keeps her afloat; and the greater it is, and the more likely it is to be maintained during the voyage, the greater so far is the probability of her safety. The depth of the vessel, even when taken in relation to the line of immersion, does not properly indicate her outside capacity. Two ships capable of any vessel and its relation to all her possible lines of floatation, or load-lines, may readily be ascertained. It has been proposed that this should be done for every vessel before she is launched, and a load-line marked upon her side indicating the depth to which she may safely be laden. Shipowners, however, object with reason that so many circumstances, apart from cubic capacity, affect the question, "What is the limit of safety?" that no such line can justly be drawn. With every vessel the limit will vary with such circumstances to the extent of some inches at least. This objection, however, is very fairly obviated by a proposal lately made to the Institute of Naval Architects. It is to make it rest on the side of each ship amidships the point at which a horizontal plane would cut off one-fourth of her internal capacity. If the ship were laden in accordance with the rule above mentioned, the point thus marked would always be at a considerable distance above the water-line. This point should be made the centre of a disc conspicuously marked, and of uniform size—say of nine or twelve inches in diameter—on each side of the ship. A disc thus marked, permanently, would supply to every person seeing the ship, when laden, an exact indication of the weight of the cargo in proportion to the cubic capacity of the ship. With an ordinary ship of 500 tons laden to the three-inch scale, a disc of nine inches diameter would be seen about nine inches out of water. In a ship of 1,000 tons it would be about two diameters, or eighteen inches, out of water. This indication, when taken in connection with her build and strength, the nature of the cargo, the length of the intended voyage, and the season, would afford at least an indisputable basis for argument and in most cases would give obvious weight to a sound opinion as to her being, or not being, overloaded. And it would not in any case interfere with the just liberty of the shipowner to load his ship down to a safe depth.

As the proposed clause now stands, the common expedient is to act as an additional check on overloading. Fortify it with such a proviso as that above-mentioned, and, while the allegation that a ship is overloaded would be less likely to be made without reason, it would also, when made, be, I venture to think, more readily and satisfactorily disposed of.

A VICTIM TO THE GAME LAWS.—At the inquest on the body of Mr. John Hewett, who held a farm under Sir Chas. Anderson, Bart., at Lea, and whose untimely end we chronicled last week, it was elicited that deceased, just before succumbing to the effects of the poison said, "I cannot bear it any longer; these rabbits have killed me" Frequently of late he would look out of his window and say, "I have shown my corn, but they'll get it all again." We have been informed that last year deceased had to sow some of his fields twice over, and, no withstanding, one field of sixteen acres yielded only six quarters.—*Stamford Mercury*

THE Marquis of Lawcustine, Governor of the Hotel des Invalides, who died, aged eighty-four, on the 15th April, was one of the handsome sinecure, which he had held ever since the foundation of the Second Empire, in a somewhat peculiar manner. When the Coup d'Etat of 1851 was plotted it was considered by the ringleaders of importance that measures should be taken to prevent the National Guard from assembling. General de Lawcustine, who at that period was in command of the National Guard, was accordingly urged by the conspirators of the Elysee to be careful that the National Guard should be prevented from mustering. M. de Lowcustine adopted a very simple stratagem; he ordered all the drums (the assembly is always beat on drums in France) to be sent "for important repairs" to Vincennes. The "repairs" which were generally believed to have principally consisted in driving a hole in the said drums. In any case M. de Lawcustine took his measures so well that the National Guard was quite unable to muster, and for this important service he was promoted to the very lucrative post of Governor of the Invalides, which he held until his death on Monday.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FORCIBLY to remove a Princess from a railway carriage would be an unheard-of prime on the part of a station-master, even when the Prince her husband had urged him to the act; but at Monaco the ingenious ruler of the trains managed a compromise of this terrible kind. The Princess of Monaco has only a single weakness—she does not like her husband; and she has more than once been "absent without leave." Lately the Emperor Napoleon advised her to return to her home, and she did so; but when she became restive again, and, like another Helen, sighed for Paris. A few days ago she took her seat in the train leaving Monaco for the French capital, but before it started her husband rushed up. He asked her to come out of the carriage; she refused. He called on the station-master to enforce his appeal, but the exhortation of that functionary was also rejected. That was the train for Paris, and there she would remain. The resources of science, however, are great; suddenly the train started, and the lady, like Lord Ullin, "was left lamenting." As there was no use in sitting in a carriage all night, she returned to her husband's palace, and down to the latest date had not run away again. On the next occasion, we feel sure, she should take her stand on the engine.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 24.

PUBLIC banquet at New York, to celebrate Lord Byron's birthday, is among the most curious results of the Beecher-Stowe controversy. Nothing more singular has occurred in the whole course of the discussion last autumn, and subsequently, than the eagerness with which American cousins rival Englishmen in championing against Vituperation the name of a poet who was nothing if not English. The deep-seated pride of American in everything that forms the glory of the old country has been put to the test, and it has not been overcome even after the passing excitement here has almost died out. It does not seem to have any difference what the political views of our enthusiastic cousins may have been. The oddest circumstance of all is, that among the most eager champions of the poet's memory beyond the Atlantic were men who held notoriously Anglophobist ideas—who, where modern politics were in question, boarded the patient old kingdom with all the delight of irresponsible Republicanism. General Butler was never supposed to be a special friend of England; yet the Massachusetts lawyer criticised Mrs. Stowe's charges, and defended Byron, with a fervour and analytical skill which left nothing to be desired. Mr. Caesius Clay, again, who would have charged place with Senator Chandler, of Michigan, as a genuine hater of Albion; yet he took a leading part in the celebration at Delmonico's. Well, "blood is thicker than water;" and it is cheering to find, that beneath the surface of cold estrangement there is a latent heat which glows genially when the crust of conventionalism is torn off. Washington Irving's pilgrimage to "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey" would be taken in spirit, if not in the flesh, by most Americans even still. The bonds of sympathy, and of a common pride in a common ancestry—especially when fired by the touch of genius common to the race—are as firmly knit as if the irritating controversies of the last ten years had never raged at all.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 26.

BREAKING A BUTTERFLY.

(*Saturday Review*, April 30.)

MR. GEORGE HODDER is content with four mottoes to his work,* and is fortunately satisfied with showing his readers that he has at all events read Emerson, Shelley, Owen Feltham, and Beaumont and Fletcher. Even as it is, his mottoes require a whole page to themselves, and, though shorter than the preface, are considerably longer than the dedication. Mr. Hodder might have found, however, in French literature a couple of lines which by themselves would briefly and exactly show the character of his book. Voltaire says somewhere, "Ce qu'il y a de plus indigne de paraître est toujours ce qui se présente avec le plus d'impudence." In case Mr. Hodder's work reaches a second edition, we place this motto freely at his service, not reserving, as he does, "all rights of translation and reproduction."

Mr. Hodder may, if it pleases him, call the present time peculiarly his own. We know of the Augustan age and the age of Louis XIV. If the present age is to be known as the time of Mr. Hodder, it must, we fear, be one of the most impertinent times that the world has ever known. We turned with some curiosity to the *Memories of My Time* to learn who this Mr. Hodder is, who so goodnaturedly fathers the present generation. Till we saw his work we were ignorant even of his existence, and now that we have read his work we scarcely know how to describe him. He has, it seems, had some employment in the office of *Punch*, and is at present connected with one of the morning papers; he has sent verses to *Household Words*, which have been refused, and he has written a play which was never acted. He once wrote for Leigh Hunt's *London Journal*, but unhappily the article was not inserted, and the manuscript was not returned; he was engaged for some months by "the firm of Cramer, Beale, and Co.," and wrote songs which did not become popular; he has received a testimonial from Mr. Dickens, which did not, however, get him the post he aimed at; and he acted for a short time as an amanuensis to Mr. Thackeray. He once threatened to throw Mr. George Augustus Sala out of the window, but nevertheless has "for many years enjoyed the friendship of that vigorous writer;" he has, moreover, occasionally been invited to dine with gentlemen, and has repaid their hospitality by putting it into print. He has received private letters from second-rate writers and actors, and he has not hesitated to make them public. Finally, his acquaintance with the literature of our age is so extensive that he is able to add to the length of his work by copious quotations from *Punch* and the daily papers. With all these advantages he has a humility which is at times almost painful. He is aware that most people would regard *Memories of My Time* as a modest synonym for "memories of myself." Against his supposition he guards himself in the first sentence of his book. "I have no desire," he says, "to inflict upon the reader of the following pages an autobiographical notice of one who has played far too small a part in the literature of the day to render his own name worthy of attentive consideration." Whether his name in one way is not worthy of attentive consideration is a question which we will not now discuss; for the present we must acknowledge our gratitude that Mr. Hodder, though without desiring it, has contrived in the 435 pages of his "Reminiscences of Eminent Men," to say almost as much about himself as about all the other Eminent Men together. Though, as we gather from his own statements, he is by no means an old man, he regards himself already as a kind of Nestor, and in the fulfilment of his design has often "been interrupted by the sad reflection that so many brave spirits have passed away with whom I once enjoyed familiar intercourse, and whose sayings and doings I never dreamt I should one day see the necessity and opportunity of recording."

If he wants a second motto in addition to the one we offer him from Voltaire, we would suggest a few of Nestor's speeches. They have a twofold advantage; in the first place they are long, and in the second place they are apparently in praise of others, but in reality are in glorification of the speaker.

Nestor could boast of knowing Pirithous and Dryas and the others, and of being honoured by them. Mr. Hodder, however, was on terms of intimacy with the founders of Punch, and knew Douglas Jerrold well enough to "take him up" in order of sentience when once made him. Nay, moreover, so intimate was Mr. Hodder with Mr. Jerrold that he received from him the following remarkable letter, which he has judged worthy of publication :—

"Sunday Evening, Putney.

"Dear Hodder,—Will you dine with me on Xmas Day.
—Yours truly, D J."

This letter is quoted "as a specimen of the singularly laconic style of Jerrold's letters." A gentleman who, having nothing to say, has nevertheless contrived to fill 435 pages in saying it, may doubtless be surprised at an invitation to dinner being given in a couple of lines. We hardly expect that any one will share in his surprise, except perchance those writers whose remuneration is strictly proportionate to the number of lines which are written. A penny-a-liner must naturally enough would regard "a laconic style" as something portentous. If even in his private correspondence he felt inclined to indulge in it, he would sternly restrain himself, for a man who gains his living by having learnt to say in two lines what every one else would in four, cannot afford to run the risk of losing such an art.

The publication of this particular letter, though foolish, is at all events harmless. If Mr. Hodder wanted to let the world know that he dined with Mr. Jerrold on Christmas Day, he would have done better to say at once, "A gentleman's gentleman was charged with Her Majesty's commands to dine with her at Windsor, however proud he may be of the invitation, he does not make it known to the world under the pretence of praising "the laconic style" of the Court. Mr. Hodder is not only proud of being invited to dinner, he is openly proud of being thus contrived to dinner. So that he gets a letter to publish, it matters apparently little to him whether he gets a dinner. He gives us accordingly an extract from a note written by Mr. Sala :—

"Don't come to dinner to-day. On hospitable cares intent, I had forgotten that Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights this week had been set apart for another number of "Hogarth," which I must get done *pro rationes majores*. Will you, therefore, defer your always welcome visit? I will write, or more probably see you, ere this week be out."

It is pleasant to see Mr. Sala in his private correspondence imitating even the grand style of the *Telegraph*. As we find that he can, in his leisure moments, use intelligible language, even though his Latinity may be questionable, we are affected much in the same way as was the Ambassador of the story, who found the King of France on his knees romping with his children. We are not surprised at Mr. Sala's power, but are highly gratified by this unexpected revelation as we are. The great Henry could afford to be seen with his crown off, and on his knees, for if he was not the King at all events he was the father. It is a much more serious matter for the Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* to have been caught in the use of ordinary English, for if he is not unintelligible he is nothing.

It is not only Mr. Sala, however, who has just cause for complaint in being thus unexpectedly dragged into public. There are many other gentlemen who will be astonished to find that when they were writing, as they thought, private letters to Mr. Hodder, they were contributing to a new species of book-making. Mr. Hodder has doubtless found out that copying is easier than composing; but unfortunately he has not contented himself with extracts from matter already printed. He has published a great many letters which any man of the least delicacy of feeling can see at a glance ought never to have been published at all. He was, he tells us, once sub-editor to the *Illuminated Magazine*, and as such "often received letters which possessed an interest beyond that of the passing moment." He goes on coolly to say, "I copy the following as an example of the unreserved manner in which a writer will place his confidence in one who, if he does not occupy the 'editorial chair,' has immediate access to it. The first letter is from a gentleman who has already published two successful novels." However successful his novels may have been, this gentleman (whose name we do not give) will scarcely like to have it proclaimed to the world that a quarter of a century ago he was so greatly in need of money that he had not only to send a begging letter, but to write a good office, but ever to place confidence in him. Few men like to be reminded of their poverty, none of their credulity. Mr. Hodder has been, he tells us, a rolling stone which, contrary to the proverb, "gathered moss by means of honest, though changeful, industry." We do not pretend to understand his remarks about "the siliceous deposits of the flow of humanity," though he takes four or five pages to set them forth. His industry has undoubtedly been changeful; whether it has been altogether honest is another question. He was employed for a short time by Mr. Thackeray as an amanuensis, and does not scruple to publish the original draft of a speech which he had written down to his dictation. The speech was to be delivered at a dinner given in Mr. Thackeray's honour, and "care had been taken that the party should be entirely private, and that it should consist exclusively of Mr. Thackeray's intimates." If Mr. Hodder has the permission of Mr. Thackeray's representatives to make use of the manuscript, which seems to have been accidentally left in his care, he should have said so. As the matter stands it has a very ugly look. But he makes capital, not only of the great novelist's manuscript, but also of his feelings. He happened to be engaged by Mr. Thackeray when he was on his deathbed, and he records how "Mr. Thackeray could not look at his daughter without betraying a moisture in his eyes, which he in vain strove to conceal."

We cannot, however, be surprised that Mr. Hodder has no respect for others, as he has no respect for himself. The loss of his wife might at all events have been kept out of these miserable pages of gossip. But no; it does just as well as any other event to drag in a great name and a letter. "In relation to this my greatest grief, I cannot," he says, "refrain from introducing another name illustrious in the republic of letters. Impelled by the sorrow I experienced I was induced to write some verses, under the title of 'A Lost Treasure,' and these I forwarded to Mr. Dickens, in the hope that they might be received into the pages of *Household Words*." Mr. Dickens goodnaturedly wrote a letter of condolence, but declined the verses. When a man has got to that state that he can offer his sorrows for sale to the editor of a magazine, we scarcely think that any condolence, except perchance on the rejection of his verses.

We have, we are glad to say, done with Mr. Hodder and his "Memories." He has indeed written a long book, but in scarcely a single page has he contrived to be interesting or failed to be impertinent.—*Saturday Review*.

* *Memories of My Time, Including Personal Reminiscences of Eminent Men.* By George Hodder, Author of "Sketches of Life and Character," &c. London: Tinsley Brothers 1870.

MR. GEORGE HUDSON has, it is stated, been offered the post of manager of the Sunderland Docks, at a salary of £3,000 a year.

NEW ZEALANDERS COMING TO COURT.—The special correspondent of the *Southern Cross* states that during the recent visit to the Thames the Maori who were presented to her Excellency brought cards of the newest fashion. It was funny to see one of the natives, who presented his card as though he felt vastly important in so doing, but whose whole dress for the occasion consisted of a Crimean shirt and canvas trousers, worn to a fringe at the bottom of each leg. But that native, nevertheless, got through the presentation business no means badly, and he beamed with delight at the hand of the Governor and his Excellency's greeting.

THE FOREIGNER IN LONDON.

I.—THE DEUTSCHER CLUB.

THERE are more Israelites in London than in Jerusalem, more Hibernians than in Dublin, and I am bold to say more Germans than in the Grand Duchy of Geroldstein. Clerkenwell swarms with watchmakers from the Fatherland, Whitechapel is rich in sugar-bakers of the ilk; in the city proper German clerks are as plenty in the counting houses as German silver in the luncheon-bars, and everywhere, from East to West, from the heights of Highgate to depths due South in that *terra incognita* known as "t'other side of the water," striped poles stick out diagonally over the footway, and Deutsch gentlemen in white sleeves are ready, as the old song runs, to "comb out your wig and tell a story." In fact, of late years, German barbers are as frequent with us as negro barbers with the New Yorkers. Hans has completely cut out the "artist in hair" from France, though I fear me much he still pays a sort of subdued reverence to the great nation that teaches cookery and the cotillon, by putting on his card, when he can, "formerly of Paris." Personally I am quite disinterested, as I wear my beard, but I am not sorry for the change, for your German is a steady, patient, conscientious shaver, and if he has not such a quick, flashing nourishing way about him as the Parisian, his hand is safer.

The German people is gregarious, and when there are two many of its representatives amongst us the inference is natural that they must have some place of meeting. So they have, many. On Sunday night I visited one of them, the Deutscher Club. On Sunday night, I repeat, for the benefit of those outrageously virtuous persons who do not like cake and ale, as I do, that they may immediately drop the paper and not be cheated into an unconscious accord with my opinion that the rooms of the Deutscher Club are a pleasant and an innocent resort of a Sabbath evening. No matter where the rooms are—I do not know that I have the privilege to tell—but they are under the safeguard of the police, assurance that they are not more than 100 miles from the Portland-road. None but members are admitted, or the friends of members, and any liquor those friends drink must be called for and *paid for* by a member. The words I have italicised are important, and the law they enforces has not yet been objected to by sacrilege. A long, narrow passage, with "Deutscher Club" coming out in shadow on the illuminated fan at the end, leads into the assembly-room. A porter, not in livery, guards the entrance door, and demands the tickets of incomers if they are not known. The register of members is near at hand for reference as another precaution if required. Once beyond the porter, who is polite as most Prussians are, as a rule, a step through the leaves of a folding-door and another downwards brings one into the midst of the great room of the institution. A large, cheerful, high-roofed, well-lit, and well-ventilated hall, something like a chapel of ease except that the door is on the side, and that there is a piano-loft, and that the rostrum, which corresponds with the pulpit, is occupied by a singer, who sometimes tries to be a comic singer—that is, as comic as a German can be. The walls of this apartment are coloured a light buff, toned down at intervals by an autumnal brown. There are little architectural make-believes in the way of cornice and pilaster done in paint, which I am not strong enough in the technology of the carving and gilding trade to describe. Circles of gas-burners depend from the ceiling, not too high to make reading uncomfortable, nor too low to suggest the atmosphere of the hold of a slave ship crossing the line, as does happen betimes in some establishments; in short, these chandeliers hanging up there are a luminous example of the beauty of the *juste milieu*, a neat compromise between light and heat. In the daytime the sunshine streams in by the windows, with trellis-work in the middle of the roof. Along the uncarpeted floor are disposed, not too near each other, lines of mahogany tables and rows of cane-bottomed chairs.

There are popular fallacies regarding the haunts of Germans. I recollect seeing a sketch of the interior of a Bavarian beer-house by a French artist, Carlo Gripp, I think; his idea was of the order of the famous picture of the host of Pharaoh engulfed in the Red Sea—a confusion of bowls of pipes, spittoons, legs of chairs, of tables, and of human beings was dimly visible under a canopy of smoke, and that was the Bavarian beer-house. The German does love his pipe, no doubt of it; but this was as gross exaggeration on the part of the Frenchman as were the caricatures of frog-eating, wooden-shoe-wearing Mossoos during the Napoleonic wars on the part of Englishmen. There was no fume of tobacco in the Deutscher Club; smoking there was but in moderation, as one smokes in one's own house, with a decent regard to the furniture. And then ladies were present who did not smoke, but who drank their glasses of beer in the homely German way, and chatted with buoyant face but quiet voice with their husbands or brother or acquaintances beside them. No disagreeable incense, as there was no disagreeable smoke, no suspicion of the nap-room. Occasionally there was a light jingle of a glass, a signal to the waiter to replenish it; occasionally a laugh rose from some social little knots in corners, a laugh not boisterous but hearty (for those foreigners have not yet learned to be little noisy imitators of their neighbours), but occasionally there was a loud fizz as a liberated cork sprang joyously from the neck of a bottle of sparkling, not champagne, but lemonade; and occasionally again—this was the feature of the place—the manager of the club announced from under the piano-loft that Herr Tramp would kindly favour with a song, or Madame Gretchen would kindly play a selection, or Dr. Blink, who had brought his cithara, would treat them generously to some touches on its chords; and forthwith there was the most attentive silence. Herr von Tramp had a dress waistcoat and a tenor voice, and when he raised that powerful combination of clothes and vocalism, the voice of his, the dress waistcoat ecstatically rose and sympathetically expanded, and altogether looked the happiest dress waistcoat under the difficulties of a tight fit that this writer ever saw. The Herr was not a bit proud. When he had finished his song, and the company had applauded in the best German way and had taken up the interrupted threads of talk, he came down the cork-screw stairs from the piano-loft and honoured me by taking a glass of beer in my society, which my friend paid for, according to the laws of the club in such cases laid down and provided. The Herr was not proud, I repeat. When he had finished his beer, he reascended the cork-screw staircase to the front, overawed the company with his dress-waistcoat, and complimented me by singing the "Maid of Athens." Well he sang it, too, and well the masterful lines of our great and greatly dear poet, in spite of all Mrs. Stowe can say, were appreciated by that tranquil German audience. The finest poet I ever heard in my life was a Welshman, and he was so well must have imagination. It is a libel to call the Germans plodding and dull because they prefer beer to alcohol; they are a great and grand people, and I stand up for them; they are the people of compulsory education, as well as of the needle-gun, of Goethe and Schiller, poets of the universe, as well as of Becher's brewery of Vienna. They *have* imagination—are there not legends in the blue eyes of that blonde Marguerite at the next table? And, listen, is there not soul in the finger-tips of Dr. Blink, as he runs them over his cithara, and calls "The Last Rose of Summer" from the responsive wire? He plays on more instruments than one in the room, the blue smoke of the pipes, and the beer, as we are told sometimes, has not imagination! If they said *Kladderadatsch* has no humour, there I should be with them. You recollect the story of the general who would insist on fighting his campaigns over the dessert, placing a plum here and there to indicate the position of this force or that—"Here is the enemy, and here are our fellows," and so on. He was fighting Waterloo one night, and a listless aide-de-camp happened, in a moment of forgetfulness, to lift a plum to his mouth, when his angry chieftain burst out with a "*Ow*-found you, sir; you have gobbled up the whole Hanoverian Legion." This anecdote is good when told, but it is told to once in a thousand times, he failed to see the point, and when I waited for his approving laugh, asked me to go on. I had to repeat the story, and then he did laugh, thinking he had caught the joke. "Ah, I know, it was doo pig for his gullet!" This people is not humorous, I submit. Now just listen to the Herr, who sways to and fro as he sings to gratify me with the proof of what I maintain. It is a dreary joke, long spun out, about a certain Scripture history of one Madame Potiphar, who was not for the Joseph of the period—the song, mark it, is not an obscene song, or any approach to it—and these Germans laughed at it, though my German considered that swallowing of the Hanoverian Legion no laughing matter at all.

Anybody that desired was welcome to display his vocal talents, and sure of an encouraging reception. And thus the evening passed; now a poetic cloud from a pipe's amber stem, then a poetic thrill from some lady's golden throat, now a glass of the sprightly tipple yclept ginger beer; these a pattersong in the dialect of Potsdam; now a huge round measure of lager, or bock, or the brewing of Munich or Fribourg or Vienna, and then a passage of the music of Mendelssohn, or Handel, or Weber, or Strauss, or even him—that other who composes for the future. Thus the evening, the Sunday evening, passed, and I regret to say could have been more unwisely passed. Malvolio, "Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?" With the clown I answer, "Yes, by St. Anne, and ginger—that is, gingerbeer—shall be hot i' the mouth too."

The Deutscher Club has not been established long, but it has already issued over 1,200 cards of membership. There are dining-rooms underneath on the premises, and three times a week there is a ball and supper for members and their families for the not extravagant sum of two-and-six-pence a head. There are no pictures on the walls, to be sure, but this fact the native people can conjure up for themselves of the Rhineland in the vapour from their pipes as the music rises and swells; there are no newspapers on the table, but this imaginative people prefers social converse to politics, and papers of news should not be imaginative (though some, be it whispered, are highly). All scions of the German stock, all pure Deutschanders, whether they hail from north or south, and believe in Bismarck or Beust or neither, are welcomed to the club, and they are imaginative enough to consider that the campaign on the Main is a myth, and that Langensalza and Königgratz have never been fought. I love this people whose academies of imagination, and of something better. The people that did that can afford to smile and sip their beer when envious French balladists like Nadaud, whose palate hath not tasted Johannisberg, declare they have not wine; that it is at best,—

"Vin sans chaleur,
Vin sans couleur,
Vin sans valeur,
Piquette blanche!"

Good wine needeth no bush and feareth no song; and if the good w

BETTING HAUNTS.

Under this title a paragraph has gone the round of the newspapers that, in "pursuance of a determination on the part of the authorities to put down betting at Liverpool, 'the Lane,' a rendezvous well known as a betting centre, was cleared yesterday at 11 o'clock." It carries one back twenty years at the very least, whenever these spasms of public virtue are announced. In various forms, and with a success which can only be estimated by results, the attack upon public betting has been carried on during the whole of that period, and it would be easy to fill this sheet with illustrations of the difficulties attending the enforcement of the law, and the ingenious persistancy with which it has been, and is, evaded.

The Commission Exchange, Little Saffron-hill, is a "betting centre" we have just visited, and as it recalled in its general features many of the old phases of public gambling, it may be worth while to run rapidly over these, before recording what is to be seen now. In "The Dutchman's year," and later, when the great match at York was run between that flying wonder and Voltigeur, the betting-shop nuisance was at its height. It flourished everywhere. Covent-garden and its tributaries formed, perhaps, its headquarters; there clustered the betting-shops in full swindling luxuriance. Those keeping them drove an easy, merry trade. A printed list headed "Derby," or "St. Leger," or "Chester Cup," and having a string of horses' names with the odds against each at its side; a little whitewash for the windows and a green baize screen, constituted the stock-in-trade. There were shilling and sixpenny lists, and lists which went up to five shillings; but the average amount of the bets made at the list-houses may be estimated by the simple fact that a tavern in Long-acre, the landlord of which refused to take any bet under five shillings, and another tavern down one of the water-side streets running from the Strand, where nothing under half-a-crown was booked, were always quoted as exclusive and respectable by reason of the high limit at which they fixed the stakes. There was no check on the betting-list keeper, nothing to restrict him to the business in hand. A dealer in spurious cigars, an agent for domestic servants, a general dealer in the hardware line, a trader on commission, were among the defaulting list keepers in a single street in the W. C. district; while publicans innumerable added to their legitimate gains by making up a book on the great events, and by encouraging their customers to back their respective fancies. The evil grew to such monstrous proportions, so many fraudulent shop-boys were convicted, first of robbing the till, and then of putting the proceeds into the hands of the list-keepers, and so many of the latter put up their shutters and absconded immediately after each great race, that it became necessary to do something, and after a great public outcry, an enactment was passed in 1853, which made betting-shop illegal. Then came the question of obstructing the public thoroughfares. Bride-lane, Fleet-street, became a battle ground, on which the police and the betting men tried many a fall. That gambling was carried on as openly as ever, and that the chief difference made among the betting public was that they now risked their money at a street corner instead of at the counter, and that they had look even the sorry guarantee of an unfurnished shop, were facts patent to all. The gentry who had lurked behind screens in a house, and entered the amounts received into a ledger, now lounged against posts or balanced themselves on door-steps while they rattled their dupes' money into their breeches, and made memoranda in their pocket-books. Again and again was the question tried before the civic authorities, and it was only after some years' fighting that Bride-lane was cleared. The betting-men promptly changed the scene of their operations. The public improvements which have since resulted in the Holborn Viaduct, and in the formation of the broad thoroughfare between Holborn and Clerkenwell, known as Farringdon-road, had then been recently commenced. The houses of Field-lane, from which stolen pocket-handkerchiefs had flaunted in the breeze for upwards of a century, were pulled down, and an open space between Saffron-hill and where the Metropolitan Railway Station now stands was seized upon. "The Ruins" took the place of Bride-lane and the betting shops; and owing to some technical difficulty as to the jurisdiction of the police, the betting-men had it their own way here for years. The words in the Act of Parliament, "house or place," could not it was insisted apply to an open bit of waste ground, from which every trace of both had been removed; and so the public scandal festered and grew, and fools were swindled, and "welshers" flourished as of yore. The authorities acted at last—a little determination being the one thing needed—and the Ruins were cleared in their turn. The betting-men knew better than to give up, and simply changed their meeting place again. The narrow road way behind Mouk's brewery, and within a few paces of Oxford-street, became their headquarters next. There they crowded day after day for years, an ugly, noisy, ill-favoured, ill-speaking throng. There were constant disputes between the list keepers and their dupes, and of frequent fights, but this was the least public of all the betting places chosen, and some people maintained it to be a good thing that so much irrepressible blackguardism should be concentrated and hidden. For the brewery formed one side of the street referred to, and the blank walls of warehouses and shops were on the other, so that there were no windows commanding a view of the proceedings of the unsavoury crowd. There was no where moreover; no one was likely to wander into it by chance; and it was not until some proceedings, which were more than ordinarily shameful, obtained publicity that the police interfered, and the betting-men were allowed to assemble there no more.

We believe the Commission Exchange to be the direct consequence of this last move on the part of the authorities. The loud protests and full-flavoured indignation of the betting-men and their customers always took the shape of indignant comparisons between the impunity accorded to Tattersall's and the restrictions to which they were liable. There was one law for the rich and another for the poor, it was said, and what was wicked in Bloomsbury was fashionable and proper at Hyde Park-corner. The answer that a subscription club is to all intents and purposes a private house was scoffed at in many a tavern parlour, until some genius more practical than his fellows saw how it might be turned to account. We do not, of course, profess to give the account of the rise and progress of the Commission Exchange with historical accuracy, but some experience of the classes for whom we presume it to be designed favours the supposition that it owes its origin to some suggestions of the kind referred to. What it is, and how it can be found, may be told in a few words. It is not a club house, like some modern betting establishments which have sprung up within the last few years, and which are, we believe, conducted unexceptionably. It is not an open betting place, for only "subscribers" are admitted; but it yet may, and as we shall show, probably does, combine the utility of the one with the licence of the other. Let the reader wend his way down Hatton-garden, and within a stone's throw of the Italian church, where the Sunday music is so exquisite and the foreign Catholic congregation so devout; close to the tavern which gained such notoriety during Mr. Negretti's brave and successful efforts to save his condemned countryman Pellizzioni from the gallows; in the centre of the district where the *padres* house their poor Savoyard serfs by the score, and where the odour of steaming macaroni issues from the shabby houses at night-fall, when the West-end streets have been forsaken, and the last and most persevering organ-grinder has come home; and he will find Little Saffron-hill and the Commission Exchange. Although its situation is retired, there is no affectation of secresy as to its whereabouts when you are once in the street. The ugly ruffians lounging at the street corner, and squabbling at the bar of an adjacent public-house, first tell the story. They are not the rose, but they live near it; and your guide will probably give them a nod as to old acquaintance. The old Bailey during the hours before the performance of a certain ghastly public ceremony, now happily obsolete; the ring-side when the event of a minor one and the chief desire of each combatant and his friends is to be the first to "cross the fight;" the race-course when the decent people have departed, or when a fight summons out of the earth, as it seems, the rank and file of blackguardism congregated near—are all recalled by the men and boys acting as outposts to the betting army within the gates. These gates are closed but open to a push, when you are confronted by a Commissionaire, who at once tells you the ground is private, and that a subscription of five shillings is necessary before you are allowed to bet. Supposing the stranger to have paid this, or to have been made temporarily free of the place, he finds himself in a large enclosed yard, with a covered shed all round it for the wet weather, and the names and addresses of the list-keepers over their accustomed stands. "From the Commission Exchange" is a kind of reference apparently, for we saw it above the stand of a list-keeper who was doing all the best business at the Hackney-Wick foot-races on Good Friday; and all the most substantial looking men at the Bow Running Grounds on the same day carried a similar advertisement on their pouches, or on a broad belt round their hats. The day of our visit to the Saffron-hill establishment was one of the dullest of the season, and the proceedings were consequently tame; but it was impossible not to be struck with the business air with which bets were booked and notes compared. "Only five shillings subscription, and you may bet here as much as you like," repeated an illustrious member of "the Exchange." And the whole story of police suppression seemed told in these simple words. "Concerning snakes in Iceland, there are no snakes," wrote the historian: and concerning the putting down of street-betting, it is not put down, if the payment of a crown entitles any one to indulge in it. The venue is changed; but the aspect and demeanour of the people offering and taking odds—"in commission," we presume—carried one back to old experiences. There were the sharp eyes, the cunning faces, the expressions; out of which a physiognomist would evolve a life-history which it would be impossible to write. It would be interesting to know the conditions under which this Exchange is carried on, and how its members are affiliated. The spotless integrity an essential qualification? Are all men excluded from it who have once been defaulters on the turf? Are the rules by which it is governed more or less elastic than those of a betting club? In all externals it is a subscription yard, kept up by men with a common purpose; but that "dogs does not eat dog" is a proverb of wide acceptance, and we should be pleased to know more of the *raison d'etre* of the Saffron-hill Commission Exchange than appears on the surface. Not the least curious thing about it is that its very existence is doubted or ignored by many authorities, who confound it with the old meeting place, the Ruins, and declare it to have been put down. Assuming the questions we have put to be answered satisfactorily, another and scarcely less important one remains behind. How far does the existence of this semi-public gambling ground accord with the spirit and intentions of the Legislature? That it is a cheap and successful parody upon another place which is frequented by members of the aristocracy does not meet the point; and while P. P. betting, or the reverse, is receiving careful attention at the hands of would-be reformers of the turf, it may be well to ask how far we, the public outside the Jockey Club, have improved upon betting shops and street obstructions, while public gaming is winked at or encouraged by the police, if the gamblers agree among themselves to pay to an i for each other five shillings a year.—*Daily News*, April 28.

MORDAUNT vs. MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, APRIL 27.

(Before Lord Chief Baron Kelly, Lord Penzance, and Mr. Justice Keating.)

In this case the petition and citation having been served on Lady Mordaunt on the 30th of April, 1869, a summons was taken out on the 7th of May, of 1869, calling upon the petitioner to show cause why all proceedings in the cause should not be stayed, and the time for entering an appearance and filing an answer on behalf of the respondent should not be extended until she was in a sound state of mind. On the 27th of July, 1869, the summons came on for hearing on affidavits filed on behalf of the petitioner and the respondent respectively, and the Judge Ordinary then made order that Sir Thomas Monceriffe, the father of the respondent, should appear as her guardian *ad litem*, for the purpose of setting up her insanity. Sir Thomas Moncreiffe accordingly entered an appearance as guardian *ad litem* of the respondent, and alleged that at the time when the citation was served the respondent was not of sound mind, and that she had never since been of sound mind. The petitioner having taken issue on this allegation, the issue came on for trial before the Judge Ordinary by a special jury on the 16th of February last, and after a long trial the jury, on the 25th of February, found that the respondent was on the 30th of April, 1869, in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the petition and to duly instruct her attorney for her defence, and that she had ever since remained, and still remains, so unfit and unable. On the 8th of March, 1870, the Judge Ordinary made the following order:—

"Upon hearing counsel for the petitioner and for Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the guardian *ad litem* of the respondent, I do order that no further proceeding be taken in this suit until Lady Mordaunt recovers her mental capacity, and that the petitioner be at liberty to apply to the Court whenever he is able to affirm the respondent's recovery."

From this order the petitioner appealed to the Full Court, and in the case for appeal gave the following reasons:—1, Because the respondent's insanity at the time of the service of the citation is not a bar to his further prosecution of his suit for a divorce; 2, because the respondent's insanity, though of a permanent character, is not a bar to his further prosecution of his suit for a divorce; 3, because it does not appear from the evidence given at the trial of the issue, or otherwise, that there is any prospect of the respondent recovering within a reasonable time." The case for the guardian *ad litem* of the respondent gave the following reason for affirming the order of the Judge Ordinary:—"Because as long as the respondent remains in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unable to answer the petition, and to instruct her attorney for her defence, such mental incapacity constitutes a bar to the further prosecution of the suit by the petitioner." This question now came on for argument before the Full Court.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Inderwick appeared for the petitioner; Dr. Deane, Q.C., Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Searle for the guardian *ad litem* of the respondent. Mr. Jeune watched the case for Sir F. Johnstone.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on behalf of the petitioner, said the only question was, whether assuming the insanity of the respondent charged with adultery at the time he or she was called upon to plead to a suit on account of that adultery, such insanity was a legal bar to that person being called upon to make an answer. Whether the insanity was permanent or temporary need not now be considered, though this might be an important matter for the discretion of the Court in the event of its decision being in his favour. There were only two cases in which the point had been raised. One of these was that of "Bawden v. Bawden" (2 *Swabey and Tristram*, 417), which came before Sir C. Cresswell, and in which an attempt was made to stay proceedings for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the illness of the respondent. Sir C. Cresswell said it would be hard on the petitioner if he was not allowed to proceed, but it would be hard on the respondent, who was unable to take part in the proceedings, if the case was permitted to go on, and having inquired whether a similar case had occurred in the Ecclesiastical Courts, he had been informed by Dr. Bayford that he recollected a case in which he appeared, and in which it was decided that a suit for divorce could not be maintained against a lunatic. This case, however, was not reported, and he had been unable to refer to it.

Lord Penzance said Dr. Bayford had communicated to him the substance of the case. Adultery was alleged to have occurred in 1839, 1840, and 1841, and in an action for *crim. con.* £100 damages were recovered. On the part of the wife, incipient insanity in 1837 was alleged, which became undoubted insanity in 1841, the wife having latterly been confined in a lunatic asylum. Sir Herbert Fust directed the case to stand over, in order to consider the power of the Court as to a decree against a lunatic. That case therefore simply showed that the Court entertained a doubt.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine next called attention to the American case of "Mansfield v. Mansfield," in 13 *Massachusetts Reports*. A divorce was there sought by the wife on the ground of the husband's adultery, and there was no appearance on the part of the latter. It being suggested by an *amicus curiæ*, after the Court had heard evidence as to the adultery, that the husband was insane, it ordered the default to be set aside and the case to be continued, remarking that the wife, if so advised, might procure the appointment of a guardian to her husband, upon whose appearance the proceedings might be continued, and the defence being shown, a divorce obtained. The point did not arise again, but the American law evidently permitted proceedings for adultery, notwithstanding insanity.

Lord Penzance remarked that it would be material to know how the law as to divorce stood in America, and whether, as in this country, recrimination could be pleaded.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine believed the American law was similar to that of this country. It was, undoubtedly, the fact that in England a lunatic might bring a suit for divorce, *a mensa et thoro*, as was proved by "Parnell v. Parnell" (21 *Consistory Courts Reports*, 1). If, therefore, the other side were correct, the law would be in this anomalous position, that a lunatic could sue for a divorce, but that the respondent would be unable to put in an answer entering into matters of excuse or retaliation. If, on the other hand, his argument were correct, no injustice could be perpetrated, for all the facts would be brought before the Court, and it would be within its discretion to allow a case to proceed or not. Such a discretion would involve no hardship, for it would be analogous to the practice in criminal cases, where in the event of the absence of a material witness, prior to the existence of power to examine under a commission, a postponement for a reasonable time was allowed. Marriage was essentially a civil contract, and had been so treated in all judgments, for it might be entered into before a registrar, though persons had the option of surrounding it with certain religious obligations.

The Lord Chief Baron—Do you contend that, admitting the discretion of the Court to stay proceedings for a reasonable time, so long as there is hope of the respondent's recovery, it has no power to stay proceedings definitively, or until such recovery?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said his argument was that while admitting discretion of the Court to postpone a case in order to further the ends of justice, there was no discretion to stay proceedings permanently on the ground of the respondent being a lunatic. Insanity was sometimes incurable, and in such a case he apprehended the Court would direct the proceedings to go on unless there was a legal barrier to its doing so. Supposing there was no fixed law, he apprehended that the Court would take care that no hardship was inflicted, and as in the case of the absence of a material witness would give such time as they thought desirable. Continuing his contention that marriage was a civil contract, he would remind the Court that although for a few years adultery was a criminal offence punishable by death, the statute making it a felony was repealed at the Restoration, and a subsequent attempt to make it a crime was defeated. His learned friend Dr. Deane contended, on a former occasion, that adultery, although a violation of a civil contract, was a grave offence, affecting the *status* of the offender, and must therefore be treated as a criminal rather than as a civil matter. Loss of *status*, however, was involved in many admittedly civil cases, and lunacy was no bar to an action for misrepresentation involving an indictable offence.

The Lord Chief Baron remarked that this was the case also with regard to libel.

Dr. Spink, who followed on the same side, urged that the competency of the respondent as a witness was a mere accident, since, but for the delay caused by Sir T. Moncreiffe's intervening to stay proceedings, the case would have been disposed of before the passing of the Act enabling respondents to give evidence.

Mr. Inderwick followed on the same side.

Dr. Deane, on behalf of the respondent's guardian, contended that marriage was not in the ordinary sense of the word a contract, but was a *status*, which the Court would be changing if the case was allowed to proceed pending her insanity, whereas in actions for debt or damages only pecuniary or personal interests were concerned. "Bawden v. Bawden" was a case in point, and it proceeded on the earlier unreported case of "King v. King." There being insanity alleged at the time of the adultery and up to the time the allegation of insanity was put forward, the Judge could not, could not go on against a person who was in that condition, and possibly had committed the act in that condition, and the proceedings were stayed. It was ordered to stand over, and no further proceedings were taken.

Mr. Archibald, on the same side, insisted that it would be contrary to natural justice if a decree were made affecting personal *status*, unless the party were really or constructively before the Court. Now, it was impossible to say that the respondent had been served in any sense in which she could intelligently deal with the process of the Court, and no steps had been taken to procure substituted service. No case could be cited in which the personal *status* of a lunatic or any other person had been dealt with in his absence, and though a lunatic, like an infant, was answerable for necessaries, this was because otherwise he might perish, and because that was a case of implied contract, where the consent of both parties was not necessary. The Court of Chancery, though it dealt with property, did not deal with any personal *status*. It was true that in the case of "Woodgate v. Taylor" (2. *Swabey and Tristram*, 512) the committee of a lunatic, by order of the Lords Justices, took proceedings for a judicial separation; but in such a case the embarrassment attendant on a suit for dissolution of marriage, through the respondent setting up recrimination, did not arise. The committee of a lunatic clearly ought not to have power to present a petition for dissolution of marriage, for a lunatic petitioner, like a lunatic respondent, would be unable to bring forward matters within his personal knowledge, or to give the clue which would explain recriminatory charges.

Mr. Searle, who also followed on the same side, asked what would be the next step if the case were allowed to proceed. Personal service was an unmeaning formality as regarded a lunatic, and there had been neither personal nor substituted service, nor any attempt to get rid of the necessity for it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied. He remarked that the respondent had been treated as devoid of understanding, and as for all the purposes of the suit, a nonentity. This, however, was a fallacious view, for wills had been set aside on the ground of insanity in cases where the testators, though insane on a particular point, would have been liable to criminal proceedings. The insanity which would upset a will was not necessarily that which would protect a person from a criminal charge, for a person entertaining a delusion which would invalidate a will might have sufficient sense of right and wrong in ordinary actions. Hence a person who might not be able efficiently to instruct an attorney might, nevertheless understand the effect of a service of citation, and might state certain simple facts sufficient to put himself properly before the Court. Persons, moreover, had been convicted on the unsupported testimony of a lunatic, as in a recent case tried at Maidstone, where a warder was found guilty on such evidence, corroborated only to some extent by the result of a medical examination.

Mr. Justice Keating inquired what was the finding of the jury in the present case, as the learned Chief Baron and himself had no official cognizance of it.

Lord Penzance explained that in order to avoid any abstracted definition of insanity, the question which he put to the jury was whether the respondent was in a fit state of mind to instruct her attorney for her defence, and they found that she was not so fit, either at the date of the citation or since.

Dr. Deane read the precise words of the finding, which were to the effect that the respondent on the 13th of April, 1869, was in such a condition of mental disorder as to be unfit and unable to answer the petition and duly instruct her attorney for her defence, and she had ever since remained and still remains so unfit.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said there was no finding that she was incapable of understanding the citation.

Lord Penzance remarked that it would be a great misfortune if anything should turn upon that, as no such question was submitted to the jury.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Then I will not press it.

The Lord Chief Baron—It is plain that the finding is sufficient to support this order if it can be sustained on other grounds.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine remarked that, although the Act was silent on the point, the Judge Ordinary had laid down rules for the regulation of lunatic petitioners, and he presumed the Court would be satisfied that he was fully authorized to do so. It could not, therefore, be suggested that there was no power under the Act to supply a guardian if the necessity arose. It had been urged that the case of "Parnell v. Parnell" was one of judicial separation only, where the same penalties did not attach as in one of dissolution of marriage, but on referring to the case of "Bawden v. Bawden" he found that the then Judge Ordinary, in deferring judgment, said it was a very different one from a case where a lunatic was a petitioner, thus assuming as undisputed that a lunatic could be a petitioner. Now, if so, he might in some cases be sufficiently sane to make the affidavits requisite to bring him before the Court, and even an advanced lunatic might understand the nature of collusion. In some cases, indeed, a lunatic might be unable to understand an affidavit, and therefore incompetent to make one, but other cases were of a different character, and he had a right to found an argument upon such cases.

Lord Penzance—That would result in this, that some lunatics might sue and that some might not.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine assented; but, assuming that a lunatic might sue, the argument of the other side would involve this consequence, that a lunatic might charge his wife with adultery and that the wife could not recriminate on account of his lunacy.

Lord Penzance—The contention of the other side is, that, assuming a lunatic petitioner, the Court would allow recrimination as an answer to the petition; but it would not follow that it would proceed to pronounce a decree of divorce in favour of the respondent. It makes a great difference whether the allegation of adultery comes by way of original charge against the lunatic, or whether it comes by way of bar to a charge preferred by him. If the lunatic comes first into Court, it would be no hardship for the Court to allow recrimination to be pleaded in answer.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine admitted that there was this important distinction, but remarked that the wife might deny the adultery and recriminate and obtain a decree dismissing the petition.

Lord Penzance understood the other side to contend that the wife's answer might be tried notwithstanding the petitioner's lunacy, so far as it was an answer to a claim for divorce, but that if she sought a dissolution of marriage found on her counter-charge, this would take the shape of a petition for a divorce.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said this would probably be the effect, and the force of his argument was therefore weakened, as the former respondent would be placed in the position of a petitioner.

Lord Penzance—In one case it was so decided.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine urged that the position would, nevertheless, be a very complicated one if it was regarded as one of strict law, whereas whatever evils might attend his view of the case would be corrected by the discretion vested in the Judge. So much weight should not be attached to the fact that an individual might sustain injury, for this it was sometimes impossible to avoid, but he was entitled to make a comparison of hardships. In that case the petitioner sought redress for the greatest evil which could be inflicted on a man, and the difficulty was that the statute provided that certain matters should operate as a bar to such redress. Those matters implied accusation against the husband of adultery or connivance, the latter probably a greater offence morally than adultery, though it did not involve loss of *status*, and it was urged that they might be in the sole knowledge of the respondent. Now as a person who came into Court was to be presumed innocent till the contrary was proved, would it not be most cruel and unjust to deny the petitioner his remedy, not because there was any evidence or even suspicion against him, but because he might by possibility have committed something wrong? Even if criminality or connivance were suggested by the other side on the part of the petitioner, admitting that the wife might be the best witness of this, there would in almost every case be other persons who could bring before the Court sufficient information on which to decide whether the proceedings should go on or not.

Mr. Justice Keating did not see why connivance or misconduct on the part of the husband need be at all intended or assumed. It was only said that the respondent should have an opportunity of recriminating if she could do so. It would be unjust to assume any misconduct.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine urged that on the part of the respondent everything would be assumed in her favour, and that if by way of recrimination the petitioner became the accused the intendment should be equal in his favour.

Mr. Justice Keating pointed out that the intendment was the same as to each.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, on consideration, admitted this. The whole question turned on the difficulty of a lunatic respondent putting recriminatory charges on the record.

Lord Penzance—And of her defending herself from the original charge.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then adverted to the alleged analogy of the criminal law, observing that Lord Coke was a higher authority on the motive for protecting lunatics from criminal proceedings than a Solicitor-General in the reign of William III. who was not speaking judicially. A person charged with a crime was not allowed the assistance of counsel, except on legal points, till recent times, and being in a much graver position than a person charged with adultery required, if a lunatic, much greater protection.

Lord Penzance—What course do you say the Court ought to take?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine asked that the order should be abrogated, leaving it either to him to take the initiative, which he should do by proceeding with the suit, or to the other side to move for a suspension, on affidavits showing that the respondent was likely to recover within a reasonable time. The former course would, perhaps, be preferable.

Lord Penzance—You propose, then, that the order staying the proceedings be abrogated, leaving it open to the respondent's guardian to apply on affidavits for a further postponement, if she is likely to recover within a reasonable time, or if there is *primâ facie* ground for believing that any of the discretionary bars or conditions can be proved as an impediment to the suit against the petitioner.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said this was the view which he submitted, and he challenged the strictest investigation into the petitioner's conduct.

The Court took time to consider its judgment.

The sad accident at Northampton theatre, by which a dancer has nearly lost her life, should awaken attention to that fertile source of peril—the footlights. In this case the poor girl, when bounding forward, stumbled, and fell over the footlights into the orchestra. Her dress came into contact with the lights, and in an instant the light, gauzy material was a flame. A terrible scene of excitement followed—one man jumping from the gallery on to the stage. The poor girl, fearfully burnt was removed, and some hopes are entertained of her recovery. In almost our London theatres the particular kind of accident is still possible; for though the footlights are guarded from contact with the dancers on the stage, they still flare upwards, and anything combustible placed over them would soon catch fire. In at least one London theatre the excellent plan has been adopted, however, of making the gas burn downwards, so that even a dancer falling on the footlights, as at Northampton, could still be safe. We regret the metropolis, the Lord Chamberlain has ample power to enforce the new plan, and in view of the recent accident we hope he will do so. Unfortunately, country theatres are under the direction of local authorities, which are not always alive to such unusual or collateral duties; but if Lord Campbell's Act were applied to managers, and if they were made responsible for damages caused by the accidents which could have been prevented, we should probably hear less of such painful occurrences as that just recorded from Northampton.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 25.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. Near the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully proved their recommendation to be most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and singers they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principa Firms in India and the Colonies.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to dissipate the many maladies incident to females; but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases; and still more satisfactory is it, that the malady is relieved completely and permanently.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 1/32d.
" 3	do.	1s. 10 1/516d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand		1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Ireland	do.	
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ...		1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 15/16	"
2	do.	1/10 7/8	"
1	do.	1/10 13/16	"
On demand		1/10 3/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 11/16	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1/10 11/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal at 4 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, a weight carrying ARAB HORSE. Apply at 2, Apollo Street.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 7 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,
A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.
Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 hors power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c. and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Hose and Fittings complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.
W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

2 new English-built light Broughams with circular glasses on front, lamps and shafts.
1 very handsome English-built buggy with lamps.
1 ditto ditto dog-cart with ditto.

The properties of Gentlemen.

1 second hand hansoom cab with lamps.
1 ditto light office palkhee shigram.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.
A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

(Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger and City of Canton.

2 very handsome and light English-built Mail phaeton with sliding windows for ladies.
1 ditto waggonette.
1 very neat and light boat-shaped small open-carriage, painted dark green and lining to match.

Just Landed ex Kengoon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
A ditto ditto small pony dog-cart by ditto ditto
1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.
1 ditto ditto four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
2 new velocipide.

Also,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.
1 second-hand single-seat English-built office brougham, Price Rs. 400.

Just Landed.

2 first-class new miniature brougham with circular glasses on front, open backs, painted dark blue and lark green and l